CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.

THE WONDARS OF CONEY ISLAND. HALF A THOUSAND CHILDREN VIEW THEM-DINNER

AT THE SEA BEACH PALACE HOTEL. Five hundred small boys and girls, composing the fifth party sent out within the last two weeks by THE TRIBUNE Coney Island Fund, went to the tsland by the Sea beach Railroad yesterday morning and spent the day on the Beach. With the exception of a large contingent numbering 125 which was collected from Jersey City by Dr. S. Clark, the whole of the party was drawn from the worst parts of this city and Brooklyn. To avoid the difficulty handling so large a party at once, they went down in eleven separate detachn ents, each detachment under the care of a missionary or school teacher, who drew up their own programmes for the day's proceedings. From half-past 11 enwards the piazza and lawn of the Sca Beach Palace Hotel were nothing more than one huge baby-warren. When all were assembled found to be too many were for the place set apart for their accommodation to hold all at once, so the Jersey City party sat on the prazza and gazed longingly through the windows, hile the other 350 children filled themselves in-

There were various theories affoat as to what the clam-chowder was. One small hoy held the opinion that it was stewed turkey; others preferred to call it beef, while a small but influential minority were in favor of frogs. But there was no difference of opinion as to its virtues, and whether it was eaten beef, frogs or turkeys, it disappeared rapidly. Then they all turned out on to the piazza again, and for awhile were contented to sit about quietly in broadhatted, shock-headed groups that looked as if they bad just been cut out of one of Caldecott's pictures. After a bit, however, the boys began to get tired of sitting and looking picturesque, and awoke to the fact that butterflies and grasshoppers were about which needed catching. Turs, however, appeared likely to endanger the flower-beds, so they re marched off in detachments to the beach. After spending some time on the beach and pier, a

big detachment went and viewed the "largest serpent in the world." From the snake they then filed away to the "Graco-Roman Carrosselle" T. S.

CHILDREN BACK FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The thirty Fresh-Air children who have been enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Williamsburg and Northampton, Hampshire County, Mass., returned to the city yesterday, arriving at 4:22 p. m. Their well-browned features showed that they had spent a good portion of their time in the open air. None of them seemed to mind the ride home, al-though the outward trip had made some sick and ___

ENTERTAINERS AND ENTERTAINED. THE FEELING IN TOMPKINS COUNTY ABOUT THEIR RECENT FRESH-AIR GUESTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BROOKTON, Tompkins County, N. Y., Aug.

9.-It is now more than four weeks since an effort was made to interest the people here in the little children of New York City who bene visitors to the country through the Fresh-Air Fund. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Slaterville, and the Rev. Mr. Woodworth, of Brookton, entered into the work with their whole hearts. Some of the members of the Grange at Brookton, hearing of the undertaking, asked for an explanation of work. A Grange meeting was held and places for some fifteen children were found. On the next Sunday the subject was mentioned in three churches and places for sixty-nine children were offered. The requests for children were afterward increased to

eighty-five, and when one hundred were sent there were ot children enough. Some of the people were disap-What has been the result ! Everybody delighted with the children. The people have really fallen in love with them; and many wanted to adopt the children, who wished to stay. One little girl wanted to know why she could not stay.

It has been instructive to see the great amount of in-

est taken by everybody in these little visitors. A busy farmer was passing in a wagon and heard a voice sail out: "Which way are you going and how soon will you be back ! Can't you take my boys with you! I've t a couple of those New-York boys and they'd like a ride so much." And soon the farmer, who was too busy to give his own boys a ride, was entertaining a couple of the New-Yorkers. The people took them when they

Last Saturday a picuic was given for the visitors. The day was so cold that it was feared no one would come. But the people did come and the picuic was a success. After visiting an hour the little visitors were seated to-gether and were well fed. One young lady said she ver had so much fun as in feeding those children. People by the hundred looked on to enjoy seeing them When everybody had been fed, those of the children who could sing entertained the company for an hour or so. Dr. Allen and wife, by request, sang "And be yo kind to one another." Then all joined in talks of what

pleasure there would be in again meeting next year.

When "our metropolitan guests," as they were called in church last Sunday, met at the train that was to take home, gerowd of people assembled to witness their departure, but with different feelings from those with which they met them two weeks ago. Then they were strangers who were regarded with curiosity and with distrust; now they were friends, known, loved, and even respected; for these "Fresn-Air chil-dren" have almost without exception made for them-

solves a good record. "You needn't talk to me any more," said one old gen-Heman, "about the bad New-York children. Taey can teach our own children to Bible learning, and I don't know but in behavior, too." Said a lady who had had two little girls: "I have enjoyed their company very much, and shall miss them. I guess they picked out the best children for us this time. If we were to have an-

er load, I expect they wouldn't be as good." Many of the children had been in the country before and knew what they were to enjoy, but to a few it was sheir first visit. One little chap invariably asked concorning cow, pig, calf or sheep: "Does it fly !" until it became in the family a stereotyped query. Two ittile Bohemian girls did not know the use of a bed or of a units and tork at table. They were the children of an

organ-grinder, and had led vagrant lives; but most of the little folks had had good home-training, and were as polite and well-behaved as young children could be.

At the station there were many tears shed, not only by the little guests but by their kind new friends. A little given the station of the little guests but by their kind new friends. A little strit threw her arms around a stalwart farmer's neck subbing, and he, wiping his eyes, soothed her, saying; "Don'tery; you shall come back next summer." All carried lunches and bundles, big and little, and baskets. One enterprising lad had bought a tobacce-pair and was carrying it home filled with potatoes and string-beans. Several had begged to be allowed to carry potatoes home with them, one even begging for those had not been able to eat at breakfast, saying "Potatoes are so dear, mamma can't affort to buy them." New hats, new dresses, new coats, and not only that but firm good fless and rosy cheeks had been gained by this two weeks star. Now they have gone, and quietness broods over us. They have been human, therefore noisy, sometimes miscalevous. They have made dirt and work and care, but they have given se well as received, and no one regrets having given food and shelter and care and love to these Christ's Little Ones.

ALL PLEASED WITH THEIR CHILDREN.

ALL PLEASED WITH THEIR CHILDREN. A lady who was very active in obtaining homes for the children in Beekmantown wrote to the Rev. Mr. Parsons on the day the children left there for New-York: "I think you must be guided by a higher power, for nearly all the entertainers received just the power, for nearly all the entertainers received just the kind of little guests they desired. If it seems best for us to receive and you to send another year I shall want my two boys, although one was miscolievous, but he had a good many redeeming traits of character. I hope some good, efficient gentleman in this town will interest himself another year, and I think twice the number will find a welcome and you not have half the trouble. May Heaven's blessing test on you and your work."

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND	
Previously acknowledged	2,293 72
Additional contribution from the Church of	100 00
Reacks	50 00
Proceeds of an entertainment given by the	
children at the Mausion House, Long Branch.	16 00
	15 00
A Lover of Little Children, Geneva	4.00
	3 00
A few little girls, per James Gardener, Can-	
ton V V	2 00
M T Pigintield	3 00
Alice B. M. and Walter M	5 00
Mrs. H. S. Leavitt	5.00
Miss Louise Leavitt	-5 00
W. R., 160 Broadway	15 00
L. B	10 00
Total, August 10, 1883	2,526 72
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THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF MRS. BOYD, WHAT MR. CRAWFORD'S LAWYER SAYS-MRS. BOYD'S WEALTH EXAGGERATED.

Mrs. Boyd, age eighty, of Brooklyn, died at Meadow Island, L. I., on July 27, under circumstances which suggested criminal neglect on the

Cutver had awrest them to come and have a naverage of the set of Jary Hart of Jary the Land of the Lan

SOME OF THE TREASURES PURCHASED BY MRS. FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

Pelham Priory in Westchester County has been old for \$100,000 to Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens of sold for \$100,000 to Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens of this city. The Priory was originally the home of the Rev. Robert Bolton, the historian, a native of Savannah. Ga., and a son of Robert Bolton, a merchant of that city. The house, which is of stone, is a good specumen of the old English style. The interior arrangements correspond with the style of the house. There are some family pictures by Etty, of the Royal Academy of England, and an original notical of Bunyan, formerly in the posof the house. There are some family pictures by Etty, of the Royal Academy of England, and an original portrait of Bunvan, formerly in the possession of the Rev. George Whitefield. The library contains the original Italian edition of Pisanese, collected for Napoleon, bearing his initial, and surmounted by the imperial crown. There are also a copy of Macklin's Bible, the largest ever printed, in six volumes royal quarto; a copy of Elitot's Indian Testament, said to be the first work written and published in the United States, which was printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1661, by Samuel Green, the first printer in America; and a valuable cabinet of colos, collected by the Rev. Bryan Hill, rector of Hodnet, Shrooshire, England. Among the most interesting of the ceips is the medal of Adrian VI., upon the reverse is the inscription. Quem creant adorant." In a collection of autographs are those of Henry VII., Elizabeth, Mary, Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, besides a letter of Pone addressed to Lord Bathurst, and notes of Cowper, Chatterton, Lord Neisen, Napoleon, Sir Christopher Wren, Bishop Bornet, Kosciusko and others. Among the American autographs are those of William Penn and his sons: Francia Lovelace, Governor of New York in 1671; Jonathan Edwards, Increase and Cotton Mather, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Schuyler and Sterling.

There is a terrace in front of the bouse. The gardens are laid out in the French style. The grounds are ornamented with natural walks leading to various objects of interest, among which may be mentioned the "rocking-stone," a natural curiosity supposed to weigh about twenty tons, so nicely poised that

sed that

"A stripling's arm can sway
A mass no bost could move."

In 1838 the Misses Bolton, sisters of the Rev. Robert Bolton, established and successfully conducted, until a few years ago, a young ladies' seminary in the Priory. There many pupils from all parts of the country, including Mrs. Stevens, who was then Miss Sampson, passed many of their most pleasant girlhood daya.

The grounds connected with the Priory comprise about thirty acres of land.

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE "GRIPS." A large crowd of people who had nothing better to do gathered at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge yesterday afterason to watch the test ing of the

yesterday afteracon to watch the test ing of the cables and the experiments that were being made with the passenger cars. In the car with which the experiments were made and scattered around on the platform and track were various officials, engineers and brakemen. The car was taken by the endless chain up the track as far as the Brooklyn tower and brought back several times. The car was run at the rate of ten miles an bour.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter one of the engineers present said: "This is the first time that we have tried the 'grips' at such a rate of speed as ten miles an hour, and the result is generally satisfactory. We have ordered a lot to be made, and work on them will be beginnimmediately. Some little charges will have to be made in them we find."

DRINKING CARBOLIC ACID IN HIS BEER.

William Hansen, a German, the proprietor of a small fancy-goods store at No. 776 Ninth-ave., put small fancy-goods store at No. 776 Ninth-ave., put some carbolic acid in his glass of beer and drank it yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He died in a short time. Hansen was forty years old and lived happily with his wife, to whom he had been married only a year. His wife went out in the afternoon and Hansen sent a boy for a can of beer, and also told him to go to the drug-store and bring him some carbolic acid. When the boy returned Hansen kissed his little four week's old baby and then went to the kitchen. Soon afterward a neighbor found him lying dead-on the floor with the beer-glass in his hand. No motive could be learned for the act.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

AN OLD NEW-YORK WAR CLAIM.

AN OPINION UNFAVORABLE TO THE DEMAND FOR INTEREST PAID ON BORROWED MONEY.

Washington, Aug. 10. — The question whether the United States by the act of July 27, 1861, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States," renered itself hable for the payment to the State of New-York, which borrowed money to meet such expenses, of the interest paid by that State on such borrowed money, was presented to the Department of Justice by Secretary Folger in a letter dated June 7, 1882. Under date of July 23, 1883, the Attorney-General rendered his opinion in which he says, referring to the act of July

27. 1861, and the resolution passed March 8, 1862:

Under this legislation, the State of New-York has already been reimbursed the amount of money which was expended by it for the objects specified in the act of 1861, exclusive of interest paid on the money so expended, all of which the State was compelled to borrow. Such interest formed an item in the account rendered by the State, but was not allowed in the adjustment thereof made at the Treasury, the accounting officers not regarding it as admissible under the statute. On the part of the State, nowever, it is urged that the interest monthough properly constitutes a part of the "coats, charges and expenses" incurred for the objects above referred to within the meaning of said act.

Undoubtedly the interest paid by the State of New-York on money borrowed and applied to the objects specified in the act of July 27, 1861, forms a part of the burden borne by that State for the general public de-27, 1861, and the resolution passed March 8, 1862:

Verk on money borrowed and applied to the objects specified in the ast of July 27, 1861, forms a part of the specified in the ast of July 27, 1861, forms a part of the burden borne by that State for the general public defense, and constitutes a just charge against the United States, and the obligation to reumburse for payments of that kin, made under similar creumstances, has frequently been recognized by Congress. But to construct the provisions of that acks on as to include such expenditures would be giving them a meaning much broader than that which has in practice been given other legislation of like character and purpose, or than accust to be warranted by any sound rule of interpretation. Where a payment from the Treasury is claimed under a statute, the payment, in order to be allowed, a sould appear to be allowed, and appear to be allowed with reference to claims based upon expenditures for interest, does not satisfy the requirement, for while no authority to reimburse the States for interest paid by them is expressly conferred thereby, such authority is not clearly to be implied therefrom, Indeed the absence of any provision in the act expressly authorizing reimbursement for interest rather gives rise to the implication that such reimbursement for interest has gonerally been made the subject of express authorization where Congress intended its allowance.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the claim of the State of New York, referred to in the quostion submitted, does not come within the provisions of the act of July 27, 1861.

THE CASE OF COLONEL ILGES.

WORK IN THE LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICTS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The reports of the officers in energe of the lighthouse work in the second and Third Lighthouse Districts have been received at the Treasury Department. The Taird Lighthouse Disrict extends from Gooseberry Point, Mass., to and in cludes Squan Inlet, N. J. The erection of a lighthouse for Little Cormorana Rock, R. L. has proceeded during the year. Owing to the expensive nature of the opera tions, it is thought that the appropriation will hardly be from, it is and it is recommenced that Congress be asked for an additional sum. Nothing has been done at Say-brook, Conn., under the appropriation for a lighthouse, the sum appropriated having been desired inadequate to the demands of the location. An additional approprintion is requested. A petition has been received and forwarded to the Board praying for the establishment of a lighthouse at Lloyd's Neck, L. I.

During the year a lease has been secured of the site required for the electric lights at Hell Gate. An agreement has also been made for the purchase of the fee of the site selected when funds shall have been appropriated therefor. Plans for the electric tower with specifications have been prepared by the Board and proposals solicited for furnishing the same. The old and dilapidated stone dwelling at Sandy Hook, N. J., has been replaced by dwelling at Sandy Hook, N. J., has been replaced by a substantial double frame dwelling, with ample accommodations for the principal and assistant keepers. The work is practically finished. A new siren has been purchased and will soon be creeted on the East Beacon in place of one nearly wern out. Other important repairs will be made. A petition has been received for the establishment of a lighthouse on Romer Shoal, New-York Bry. The character of the bottom renders it impracts ble, and it is recommended instead that the present dry Romer day beacon be lighted by gas. The Tarrytown Point lighthouse will be completed by the middle of August. Repairs were also made at the lighthouses in the Second and Third District.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to ause 160 recruits to be forwarded without delay to the Department of Arizona for assignment to the 3d and 6th avairy regiments. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department have een ordered: Assistant Medical Purveyor Thomas A. McParin, relieved from duty in charge of the purveying depot of San Francisco, to take effect September 1, and proceed to New-York City and relieve Assistant Medical Purveyor Ebenezer Swift of the charge of the purveying depot in that city; Assistant Medical Purveyor McParlin will transfer all Assistant Medical Purveyor Merarin will transfer all storekeeper Heary Johnson, who until further orders will perform the duties of acting assistant medical purveyor at the purveying depot in San Francisco. The following named medical officers will be refleved from duty in the Departments of the Missouri and Texas when their services can be dispensed with, and will report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty: Assistant Surgeons John J. Kane, John M. Banister and William F. Carter.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- Chief Engineer Robert Danby, United States Navy, will be placed on the retired list on the 18th inst. Lieutenant F. J. Drake has been detached from the Oavy Yard. New-York, and ordered to ordnance instruction at the Navy Yard, Washngton. The record in the case of Lieutenant D. W. Davis, United States Navy, recently tried by court martial at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn upon charges of grunkenness and absence without leave, was received at the Navy Department to-day. No action will be taken in the case until the return of Secretary Chandler.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1883. CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS .- The Executive order consolidating Internal Revenue districts, so far as it affects the new 11d and Vth Districts of Tennes-see, went into effect to-day.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR IMPORTED CATTLE.-Dr. Law. of the Treasury Cattle Commission, had a consultation

with noting Secretary French to-day, with a view to in-creasing the accommodations for the care and shelter of imported cattle at the quarantine stations at New-York and Boston.

THE TARIFF ON WIRE RODS.—The Treasury Department is considering the question of the duty to be assessed upon wire rods used in making fence wire and rivets under the new Tariff act. The Steel and Iron Association of Philadelphia has made application to be hearl on the question before it is decided.

WORK OF THE PREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.—The number of patients admitted to the Freedmen's Hospital during the year ended June 33, 1883, was 1,601: of these 1,017 were colored, 583 white and 1 an Indian. Of the colored admitted 520 were males and 497 females. The death rate has been large, but smaller than last year.

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION.

PAPERS READ AT OCEAN GROVE. ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSEMBLY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 10 .- "The Negro in America" was the subject for discussion this morning at the National Education Assembly. The Rev. Dr. R. ciety, presided. A score of colored men occupied seats on the platform, all of them more or less prominent as teachers or preachers in the South. First in order was the realing of a paper left ever from last night's pro-gramme, "Stumbling Blocks or Stepping Stones," by Robert R. Doberty, of The Christian Advocate. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, of The Independent, opened the regular programme of the morning by a consideration of the arguments against the education of the colored race and a refutation of them. Three colored men spoke, and the of Lincoln College, created much enthusiasm by his arguments. The Rev. Dr. B. T. Tanner, Editor of The Christian Recorder, Philaislphia, read a paper on "The Color Line, Wnat is it and wnat does it threaten !" After a paper by the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, the exereises were closed by an address from Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

This afternoon the intellectual menu covered a variety of topics. The Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, sceretary of

the American Baprist Home Missionary Society, pre-sided. The negro, he said, must be taught that he must fear nothing because he is a black man, and that he must expect no favors because he is a black man. The opening paper of the afternoon was on "Education, an Indispensable Agency in the Redemp-tion of the Negro Race," by Professor S. B. Darnell, of Jacksonville, Fia. "The Relation of Education to Moral Character" was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cushing, of Rochester, in which the argument was presented that education alone does not insure the morality or highest success of a people, and a pica was made for the retention of the Bible in the schools, which, said the speaker, " is not a sectarian book. I do not ask that it shall be taught by any prejudiced mind. Let it be read without comment except such as may throw light upon the translation. At least, let it its upon the table unchallenged-not under ban-to be referred to at the discretion of the teacher."

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, read an address on

case on account of his excellent military record.

Although it was Lieutenant - Colonel liges's second The education of whites in the South before the war was said to be well adapted to their then condition, and sentence of the court-martial, said that "in view of and the work of the negro, combined with some pulliating circumstances he had been induced for his contact with the whites, was as good an education as was possible for him under the circumstances. "A common opinion at the North," said the speaker, "is that a better and general education of the South would have made the civil war impossible; now that the war is over they hold that the only safeguard against a possible revolt in the future is education. The schoolmaster followed the armies of the North and the school-house was the legacy that followed the departure of the soldier. For the last ten years, ontside of the few leading institutions of the South, the great effort of the North has been through the missionary organizations of the several enurches, largely for the education of the freedmen. Fifteen thousand of them are now being fitted in the schools for the leadership of the 6,000,000 of colored people of this country, and as the best representatives of their own race in their relations with the whites. Altogether probably \$50,000,000 has been exceeded by the Nation in lands and moders, and in contributions from the churches and citizens generally, in education and church work during the past lifeon verts."

the past lifteen years."
"The Relation of Education to Wea'th and Morality and to Pauperism and Crime," a paper prepared by Dexter A. Hawkins, of New-York, was read by the secthe proposition that "one of the most interesting and important questions in social science is how to increase waith and morality to a maximum and to weath a single paragraph and crime to a minimum." To this was answered, (1) "That an average free common school cincultion, such as is provided in all the States where the free common school as become a per pannent institution, adds fifty per cent to the productive power of the laborer, considered as a more productive macanine; (2) that the average academical education adds 100 per cent; (3) that the average collecture or university education adds from 200 to 300 per cent to his average annual productive capacity, to say soming of the visit increase to his manifhees—to his God-increase. By the cansus of 1880 we had in the United States the relation of at the minimum of \$100 each—which is the below the average, even for tarm labor, white the wages of manufacturing operatives, including 15 per cent of women and emistren, as shown by the census of 1880, average in the whole country \$345 each per year—and the annual loss to these persons, from a lack of at least a common-achoel education and the whole country. The annual expenditure for public education in the whole country. The annual expenditure for the support of panpers is ten times as large as would have

persons, from a lack of at least a common-school educa-tion, would be \$50 cach. This for the whole number of 4,204,362 is \$210,000,000 a year, a sum twice as large as the entire annual expenditure for public education in the whole country. The annual expenditure for the support of pampers is ten times as large as would have been the cost of caucating them in yout up to a self-supporting point."

As to the relations of education to morality and crime, Mr. Hawkins's paper asserted, first, "that one sixth of all time crime in the country is committed by persons wholly interacts; secondly, that one-tured of the crime in the country is committed by persons wholly or aubstantially illicrate; thirdy, that the proportion of criminals illiberate; thirdly, that the proportion of clamong the hilterate class is on the average to as great as it is among those who have been inc among the initerate class is on the average ten times as great as it is among those who have been instructed in the elements of a common school education or beyond; fourthly, that the expense imposed upon society to protect itself against a few thousand criminals, most of whom were made such through the neglect of society to take care of their education when young, is one of the heaviest of public burdens."

This evening was devoted to a public reception of missionary teachers and preachers from the North who have labored in the South since the war. An address of welcome was delivered by the flev. Dr. Charles H. Fowler, of New-York. To-morrow the leading subjects for discussion will be the Irdian and Mormon problems.

A DAY'S WORK AT CHAUTAUQUA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHILDREN'S CLASS-OTHER EXERCISES.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 10.-The Chautauqua Children's Class was organized in the Temple this morning by the Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Philadelphia, and Frank Beard, of New-York, the large room being well niled. Mr. Beard illustrated the lessons of the morning by crayon sketches drawn during the progress of the teaching. At the same hour, in the pavilion, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Huribut, of Plainfield, N. J., organized the Normal Sunday-school Teachers' Class, and Professor W. R. Harper, of Chicago, opened the sessions of the Hebrew Class in the hall in the grove.

The Rev. B. M. Adams, of New-York, assumed the direction of the first of the daily devotional meetings of the year, in the Amphitheatre. During the morning Professor C. C. Case, of Akron, Onio, taught classes in harmony and voice culture. Professor Edward A. Spring, of New-Jersey, organized a children's class in clay modelling. During the forenoon Professor Beard taught drawing, Professor Bridge, phonography, and in the afternoon the Rev. S. McGerald lectured on "The Park of Palestine," and Dr. S. J. M. Eston, of Franklin, Penn., on "The Model of Modern Jerusalem.

Professor W. C. Richards, of Chicago, gave two scientific lectures yesterday, one in the morning on "The Barometer, or Wonders of the Air," and in the evening on "The Matter Queen, or the Story and Surprises of

on "The Matter Queen, or the Story and Surprises of Hydrogen."

Denominational prayer-meetings were held last evening by the Congregationalists in a house which the members of the denomination have built and furnished, and by the Baptists. Latheraus, Presbyterians, Methodists, United Presbyterians, United Brethren and others.

The attendance has been from the opening, much larger than at corresponding periods in any previous year, and much larger in the aggregate, as is shown by the figures at the headquarters.

To-morrow morning there will be a sermon, and in the afternoon a memorial service for departed fellow workers. In the evening there will be a sermon by the Rev. J. A. Kummer.

QUIET AMONG THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

There has been no further difficulty among the cigar-makers. All the strikes have been declared at an end, and while there are no Progressive Union men employed in the factories of Heyman Bros., and Loewenstein and S. Ottenberg & Bro., they are and Loewenstein and S. Ottenberg & Bros., they are not picketed, and are gradually being filled up by International and non-union men. During the strike in Frey Bros', factory there were fifty non-union eigar-makers employed. These were discharged on the settlement of the strike and immediately sought and found employment at Ottenberg & Bros'. While ontwardly things are regarded as quiet, both sides look upon the condition of affairs as more a temporary cessation of hostilities than a lasting peace, and the manufacturers as well as the Progressive Union are strengthening their positions and making preparations for the struggle which they feel is coming as soon as the busy season is over. Secretary Woylisck says that the Progressive Union will have \$50,000 in the treasury within three months, and if the manufacturers want to force a fight he will be prepared for it. The manufacturers say that they are satisfied with the position of affairs and will not make the first aggressive movement.

CLOSE RACING AT SARATOGA.

A GOOD TRACK AND FINE WEATHER. RENA B., CAPIAS, BRIDGET AND WANDERING THE

WINNERS. SARATOGA, Aug. 10.-Yesterday was a big day in point of attendance, but for lively racing and close finishes to-day's card of sports excelled it. The fields were small, but the contests were stufought. The track was fast and the weather fine during the racing hours. The honors of the day were equally divided. The winners were Morris & Patton's Rona B., Burnham & Kimbel's Capias, the Memphis Stable's Bridget, and Dwyer Brothers' Wandering. First Race—Purse \$350, of which \$50 to the second

horse; entrance free; for horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this sesson, and all maldens; those not having won second money allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old. 10 pounds; if four years old, 15 pounds; if five years or upward, 22 pounds; five entries; one mile. Five starters—J. Forbes's mare Bonnie Bird (aged, 110, Biaylock); Clipsiasa Stable's filly Pike's Pride (3, 97, Ribey); F. Robinson's filly Harriet (3, 97, Smith); Morris & Patton's filly Rena B. (3, 117, Urab. Pools-Bonnie Bird and Rena B. each \$190, Callao \$60, Harriet \$60, and Pike's Pride \$35. Books-Bonnie Bird 6 to 5, Rena B. 2 to 1, Cailao 3 to 1, Harriet 5 to 1, and Pike's Pride 7 to 1. Harriet, Rena B. and

Bonnie Bird 6 to 5, Rena B. 2 to 1, Caliao 3 to 1, Harriet 5 to 1, and Pike's Pride 7 to 1. Harriet, Rena B. and Bonnie Bird was the order of the stark. Bonnie Bird reached second position on the first turn, and caught Harriet at the haif post. On entering the lower turn she captured the lead. Rena B. soon placed herself second, and near the third quarter pole threstened Bonnie Bird's sead. Those two disputed the honors up the stretch, but at the seren furiong pole Rena B. appeared in the advance and maintained it to the finish, winning by two lengths, Bonnie Bird second and leading by three lengths, Callao third, Harriet fourth and Pike's Pride lifth. Time—1:44. Mutuals on Rena B. paid \$16 40.

Second Race.—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse; entrance free; winners this year of any race of the value of \$2,500, or of two or more races of the value of \$1,500 cach, to carry 7 pounds extra; horses not having won this year a race of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds; those not having won a race this year allowed 12 pounds; those not having won a race this year allowed 12 pounds; insidens allowed if 3 years old 15 pounds, if 4 years or upward 20 pounds; five entries; one mile and a half. Five starters—Burnham & Kimbel's colt Capias, 4, 113, McLaughin; R. C. Pate's gelding Boatman, 4, 103, Blaylock; Morris & Patton's gelding Roatman, 4, 103, Blaylock; Morris & Patton's gelding Apollo, 4, 115, Spellman; H. J. Woodford's filly Ida B., 4, 103, Thayer; and O. Bowie's gelding Bald Hornet, 3, 97, Smith. Pools—Capias \$300, Apollo \$150, Boatman \$125, and the field \$60. Books—Capias 6 to 10, Boatman \$125, and the field \$60. Books—Capias 6 to 10, Boatman \$10, L. Apollo 7 to 2, Ida B., Boatman third, then Capias, afterward Bald Hornet, Ida B., held her colors at the front for over three furlongs, but Apollo thok the lead at the stand (half-mile). When the backstretch was reached the work began in carnest. Apollo was still leading, and at his neels were Capias. Boatman and Ida B. renning bead and nead. Apollo only

Mutuals on Capins paid 89 90.

Third Bace-Purse \$300, of which \$50 to the second horse; entrance free; for twe-year-olds; winners of any sweepstakes race at Saratoga to carry five pounds extra; those not having won second money in such stake, and not having won a gurse at saratoga allowed five pounds; maidens allowed ien pounds; four entries; ture-quariers of a mile. Four starters—C. W. Medinger's geiding Bettler (97, Allen); Memphis Stable's filly Bridget (107, Smith); C. Corrigan's filly Modesty (102, Stovail); K. C. Pate's coit, Conking (110, Blaylock). Pools—Modesty \$100, Conking and Bridget cach \$90, Bettler \$20. Books—Modesty 3 to 5. Bridget 3 to 1. Conking 7 to 2, and Bettler 12 to 1. The start was promptly taken, Bridget leading off, followed by Conking, Bettler and Modesty. Conking soon took the advance, but was caught by Bettler on entering the main track. On the turn Modesty ran up head and bead with them. As the contestants came into the upstretch the honors appeared to lay between Conking and Modesty, and bridget was the order at the last furlong post. In the rush home Bridget sprang rapidly forward and won by a neck, Conking second and a neck in front of Modesty taird, Bettler coming in fourth. Time 1:174. Mutuals on Bridget paid \$150.

Fourth Race—Purse \$550, of which \$50 to the second horse; entrance free; the winner to be sold at anction for \$1.200; horses entered to be sold for less, allowed two pounds for each \$100 below that price; four entries; one mile and a furlong. Four starters—W. L. Scott's geiding Referee (3 years, 104 pounds, \$1,200, Lewis); H. J. Woodford's geiding Harry Mann (3, 100, \$1,00

THE RACES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10 .- This was the fourth day of the race meeting here. The first event was the unumshed race of yesterday for the 2:20 class, which was won easily in two straight heats by the Canada mare Phyllis. In the race for the 2:26 class, Stranger snowed remarkable lasting qualities, and won the last three heats handriy. In the free-for-all race, Buffalo Giri won without trouble, although she lost the second heat by a bad break just after reaching the distance flag. The race for the 2:18 class was unfinished, Adele Gould taking the first heat in 2:19, and Monroe Chief the second and third in 2:19% and 2:21 respectively.

THE ENTRIES AT MONMOUTH PARK.

The managers of the Monmouth Park Association can point with pride to the card to-day, which is extremely attractive. It would be even more interesting if the Dwyers had sent down Barnes to run for the Champion Stakes. With him in the race would al-most equal the Monmonth Stakes to be run on August 25. Without him it will be a brilliant contest with Eole. Monitor, Parole and Pizarro to run at weights that will enable each to do his best. Pizarro is entered for the first race also, but will probably be withdrawn from that to run for the Champion. With both Parole and Pizarro in Pierre Lorillard will have a strong bid for the latter race even against Eole and Monitor. Then there is a dazzling lot of two-year-olds to run for the Breeders' Stakes. All in all, every race to-day promises well. Following is the list: FIRST RACE, PURSE \$500, THREE TEAR-OLDS, SPECIAL

WEIGHTS, 1 MILE. P. Lorillard's imported colt Pizarro, by Adventurer-Milliner 118
Perry & Walker's gelding Long Knight, by Longfollow—
Belle Knight 108 108 108 103 Belle Knight
Keily's filly Beila, by Fiddlesticks—Berenice.

W. C. Daily's filly Swift, by Great Tom—Mariposa.

Williams's filly Pearl Thorne, by Pat Malloy—Dolly 103 Thorne.
S. Bryant's filly Emma Manly, by St. Martin-Cicely
Jopson SECOND RACE, BREEDERS' STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, SPE-CIAL WEIGHTS, & MILE.

G. L. Lorillard's colt Thackeray, by Great Tom-Mel 1930 G. L. Lorrilard's filly Louisette, by Gieneig-Stamps... Preakness Stable's coit Himataya, by Virgil-Kentucky Hello. Snedezer's filly Duchess, by Kingfisher-Lady Blessing-Shedezer's hily Patents ton
Wither's filly Eccola, by King Ernest-Echo
Wither's filly Paradox, by stacaroon—Maxim.
P. Lorilard's coit Leo, by Duke of Magenta—Squsw
R. W. Waden's filly Tolin, by Tell Brocck—Tecalco
J. Walden's filly Bine Bell, by Narragansott—Heather THIRD RACE, CHAMPION STAKES, 112 MILES.

| Yrs. Pds. | Yrs. Pds. | Yrs. FIFTH RACE, SELLING, & MILE. | Yra. | Pds. | Yra. | SIXTH RACE, HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, PULL COURSE. frs. Pds. 6 126 5 125 aged 125 4 120 4 120

THE FASTEST STEAM YACHT SOLD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10,-Mr. Herreschoff's steam yacht One Hundred, which is believed to be the fastest yacht in the world, never having been beaten, was sold to-day to Mark Hopkins, late of Cali-

fornia, and will start on Monday for St. Clair, Mich., going through the Eric Canal.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE RACE OFF MARBLEHEAD WITH THE EASTERN CLUB-THE WINNERS. Boston, Aug. 10.-The Union Regatta of

the Eastern and New-York Yacht Clubs for cups offered by the latter, was sailed to day off Marbichead Rock. by the latter, was salled to day off Marblehead Rock.

The steamer William Sprague, of Boston, was used as a stakeboat and was anchored fifteen nautical miles east by south of Marblehead Rock, straight out to sea. The course was intended to be dead to windward around the boat and return, the total distance being thirty miles. There were four classes, two of schooners and two of sloops: first-class schooners comprising all yachts of more than eighty feet racing length, and second-class all under that length; first class sloops comprising all over fifty-five feet racing length, and second-class all under that length.

The yachts made a fixing start with a very light

aloops comprising all over fifty-five feet racing length, and second-class all under that length.

The yachts made a fiving start with a very light easterly broeze at 11 o'clock. The first yacht across the line between the judges' steamer and the rock was the cutter Maggle, at 11:03 she was followed by the Vixen of New York at 11:03:30; the Gracie, 11:07:21; the Latora, 11:07:24; Julia, 11:07:31; Rover, 11:07:49; Mischief, 11:08:24; Wenomab, 11:08:21; Eatelle, 11:08:24; Chief, 11:08:24; Wenomab, 11:08:21; Eatelle, 11:08:51; Thora, 11:09:10; Cilo, Montank, Social, Haleyon, Fortona, and Syloh, all at 11:10. The yachts went away close hailed and the fisleyon and the Fortona were closely blanketed at the start. Soon after crossing, the Vixen, the Magne, and the wenomab, came in stays to extens a land breeze, the wind having shifted a point to northward, but it in mediately afterward changed again to someward and the sloops lost by this maneavers. The seas of the fleet made but one tack to the stakeboxt. The Haleyon, though fourteenth across the line, forget steadily ahead of the Montank and the Fortuna, and at the stakeboxt had obtained a good lead. The race between the leading shoops and the cutters Mischief, Vixen, Wenomah and Maggle was very interesting. The Vixen, thoughture minutes behind the last named cutter, made up the time and passed nor competitor, which subsequently withdrew and did not cross the line.

It was a free race nome and with no restrictions as to sails. The yachte came bowling along with enormous balloon jibs and staysalls, and in many instances spankers in addition.

The aloop Mischief was the first yacht to cross the line, at 3:29:30; followed by the Wenomah at 3:29:56; Gracie, 3:35:44; Haleyon, 3:45:12; Julia, 3:57:34; Fortune, 3:58:00; Vixen, 4:04:10; Montank, 4:07:28; Rover, 4:13:21; Cilo, 4:18:33; Lators, 4:34:25; Social, 4:15:35. The Maggle, Thora and Sylph did not cross the line. In the evening the Eastern Club gave 3 banquet to the New York Club and its guests.

Following is a summar

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.
Clio. New York Club. 5-08383
Latora, Eastern Club. 5-27-92
Social, New York Cub. 5-41:35 The Thorn, of the New-York Club, and the Sylpii, of the Eastern Club, withdrew. FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS. Wenonah Eastern & New York 4:21:25
Mischief, New York 4:21:25
Gracle, New York 4:28:28
Julia, New York 4:38:28 The prizes were won by the Haleyon, Clio, Wenousl and Vixes.

BASEBALL NEWS.

Probably 2,000 people assembled at the Polo Grounds yesterday to witness the American Association match between the Metropolitan and Athletic baseball nines. The home nine held the lead up to the eighth inning, when their opponents tied the score, and in the tenth inning won the game. Umpire Walsh, who, in the opinion of the spectators, made many errors in his de circled around him and followed him for several blocks

Metropolitan.	*	bh	120	a		Athletic.	,	bh	po	•	
Nelson, ss	2	2	0	2	1	Rirchall, If	2	2	5	1	U
Reipschla'r,cf	0	0	.1	0	0	Stovey, Ib	0	- 1	12	4	9
Brady, 1b Roseman, rf.	0	0	10	li	1	Movnahan ss.	ĭ	0	ö	3	ő
Este brook 3b		ő	ĩ	3	0	O' Brien, c	0	2	7	1	0
Holbert, c	0	1	1		2	Cory, 3b	0	0	1	5	
Kennedy, 1 f	0	0	2	2	0	Bradley, p	0	1	0	o	3
Crane, 2b	0	î	3	1	õ	Stricker, 20	ĩ	1	4	6	ō
Total	3	9	27	16	6	Total	4	10	30	17	2

Runs earned Metropolitan, I; Athletic, I. First base by errors—Metropolitan, I; Athletic, 4. Struck out—Metropolitan, 3; Athletic, 4. Struck out—Metropolitan, 3; Athletic, 1. Total left on bases—Metropolitan, 4; Athletic, 2. Three-base hits—Nelson, Keefe, Birchail and O'Brien. Two-base hits—Crane and O'Brien. Total base-hits—Metropolitan, 14; Athletic, 15. Double plays—Emerbrook and Brady and Strucker, Stovey and O'Brien. Passed ball—O'Brien. L'Umpire—Mr. Walsh. Time of game—Two nours and aveminutes.

There was a large attendance at the Washington Base-ball Park, Brooklyn, yesterday to winess the game between the Erookiyn and Trenton nines. The home mue outbatted and outfielded their opponents and finally won by the score of 5 to 2. All of the Brooklya players did good fielding, while Farrow and Hunt wielded the bat to the best advantage. The score is as follows:

Brooklyn. | r | bh | po a | e | | Trenton. | r | bh | po a | e Greenw'd, r. f. 1 1 0 0 0 Harkins, p. . . 0 0 1 Scaenck, 3 b. 0 1 0 3 01 synch, r. f. . . 1 1 1 Dorle, l. f. . 1 1 1 0 0 0 Qunton c. 0 1 2 Total...... 5 8/27 14 2 Total...... 2 4 27 10 10 SCORE BY INNINGS.

Runs earned Brooklyn. 0: Trenton, 1. First base by errors Brooklyn. 6: Trenton, 0. Strack out Brooklyn. 3: Trenton, S. Total left on bases—Brooklyn, 6: Trenton, 2. Umpire—Sir. Griffith. Time of game—One hour and toty-five minutes.

Holbert, the catcher of the Metropolitan nine, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the Metropolitan Exhibition Company yesterday afternoon. The New-York and Philadelphia nines play at the Polo Grounds to-day, the Metropolitans playing in Phil-adelphia. COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.-The American Association game here to-day between the St. Louis and Columbus

was won easily by the St. Louis nine by the following St. Louis... Basehits-St. Louis 8, Columbus 6. Errors-St. Louis 2, Columbus 7. Pitchers, McGinnis and Price. CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The home nine had little diffi-culty in defeating the Eclipse nine in a championship

game here to-day. Weaver was batted freely by the Cincinnati nine. The score was as follows: Basehits-Cincinnati 19, Eclipse 10, Errors-Cincinnati 6, Eclipse 8. Pitchers, White and Weaver. ALLEGHENY, Penn., Aug. 10 .- A close and exciting

game was played here to day between the Allegheny and Baltimore nines. Eleven innings had to be played before the contest was decided. The score was as follows: Allegheny 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-5 Baltimore 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1-4 Basehits—Allegheny 6, Baltimore 12. Errors—Allegheny 7, Baltimore 8. Pitchers, Barr and Henderson.

STRIKES OF BUILDERS' EMPLOYES.

At the New Opera House there has been a

short strike of workmen on the refusal of Mr. Rose, the supervising architect, to allow the walking deserates of the different unions the privilege of going through the building to see whether any non-union men were at work. Yesterday morning, however, the desired privwork. Yesterday morning, however, the desired privilege was granted and at noon all the men went back to work. Mr. Rose said that the strike had been ordered by the noines merely to show their strength, and the reason given was simply a pretext. The reports of the strike were tauch "rangerated, only seventy-five men having gone out. The men chose their time well, because it was absointely necessary to push the work as rapidly as possible in order to open the house on October 22.

It is asserted that the strike in the new Produce Exchange building will take place on Monday. The reason given for the failure to strike on Thursday as was expected, is that a chance is to be given to the non-union men to join the union. In all probability there will strike in all the large works now going on in the city. Mr. Powers, of Power Bros., contractors, who are building the Dacotan flats on Flity-minth-st, said yesterday that he was expecting a strike there on Monday, it has been threatened, however, for three months, and might as well come Monday as any other day.

THE BLUNDER OF A LEGISLATIVE CLERK.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9 .- In the case of Adam Grossenback against the City of Milwankes, Judge Hamilton to-day denied a motion of the plaintiff for a change of venue holding that it involved a question whether chapter 314 holding that it involved a question whether chapter 31s of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1833 was ever enacted. The bill passed the Assembly, but was indefinitely postponed by the Senate. The endelete of the Assembly, however, hundered and indereed it as concurred in, and the president of the Senate and the Governor added their signatures to that of the Speaker of the Assembly. Judge Hamilton searched the journals of the Assembly and Senate, as bases his decision on personal observation, backed by voluminous authority.

XXIST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETING.

The XXIst Assembly District Republican

Association held its regular monthly meeting at No. 8
East Fifty-ninth-st. last night. About 25 members were
present. Only routine business was transacted, and sae
meeting lasted about five minutes.